

A. Reynolds

MICHIGAN



FARMER,

AND WESTERN AGRICULTURALIST.

"Agriculture is the noblest, as it is the most natural pursuit of Man."

VOLUME I.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Michigan Farmer.
Agricultural Chemistry.

NUMBER VIII.

INORGANIC PARTS OF PLANTS.

TO AGRICULTURISTS:

Those parts that are so formed as to render them capable of performing certain functions, are called organs. The heart, liver and lungs are so called, because each of them are destined to perform a certain function—the heart, that of circulating the blood; the liver, the secretion of bile, and the lungs, respiration. The leaves, woody fibre, and roots of plants constitute organs, because they are so constructed as to introduce, operate upon, and assimilate foreign matters.

All vegetables contain certain substances distributed throughout their structure, and which are indispensable for their full development. The most important division of them is into acids and alkalies, which are termed either organic or inorganic. These combine, and form salts. Quinia, and other vegetable alkalies, do not form part of the organic structure of those plants in which they exist, and in this respect they may be considered inorganic; but they are produced by combined chemical and organic agencies, and in this light they may be termed organic. For the same reason, the kinic acid with which Quinia is found, in combination in nature, and the salts produced by this union may be considered either organic or inorganic.

But we find another class of substances, different in this respect; such are Potassa, Lime, Magnesia, &c. These are termed inorganic, because they are not formed by organic agency. They are the oxides of metals, and, as such, exist in the soil—when held in solution they are absorbed by the roots of plants, and being distributed through their organization, they combine with those acids that nature has furnished, and produce neutral compounds. These combinations are always effected in definite proportions—that is, one equivalent of an acid will combine with one, two, or more equivalents of a base, whatever that base may be. In this union the oxygen contained in each must be equal, or the one must be a multiple of the other. This will be rendered plain by the following example:

1 eq., or 32 parts of Carbonic Acid, contain of Oxygen 16 parts.
1 eq., or 32 " Soda, " " 8 parts.
1 eq., or 48 " Potassa, " " 8 parts.
1 eq., or 36 " Lime, " " 8 parts.

Carbonic Acid, by its union with the above bases, in the proportions there given, produces their respective carbonates. Here it will be perceived that the 16 parts of oxygen of the acid, is a multiple of 8, the amount contained in each of the bases.

The capacity for saturation of an acid, is governed by the quantity of oxygen in the base with which it combines. This is illustrated by the following example: 1 equivalent or 40 parts sulphuric acid unites with 1 equivalent or 36 parts protoxide of iron—whereas it requires 60 parts of the acid to combine with 1 equivalent or 40 parts of the peroxide of this metal. In the first case, the acid contains 24 parts oxygen, and the base 8,—in the last, the acid contains 36 parts oxygen, and the base 12. In both of these combinations you will perceive that the proportion of oxygen is the same, and that the one is a multiple of the other. Now, as plants contain acids destined to unite with inorganic bases, and as this union always takes place in certain proportions, and no other, it follows as a matter of course that if the soil does not contain the amount of it that the acid demands, that vegetable growth will be stunted.

We have no reason to believe that a plant produces more acid than is necessary for its proper development; and, as the quantity of base required for the saturation of an acid is unchanging, it follows that that which combines with the vegetable acid is unvarying; and for this reason, healthy vegetation always requires that such amount be in the soil.—This is a point which ought always to be considered by agriculturists.

Wheat straw contains a considerable quantity of potash, and will not grow in that soil which is destitute of it. Wormwood also contains a very large proportion of the same material, and by abstracting it from the soil unites it for the production of wheat. A certain farmer planted one of his wheat fields with wormwood, for the purpose of obtaining potash from the ashes; and when he came to sow the same field with wheat again, the consequence was that it would not produce it. The reason of this failure was, that the wormwood abstracted from the soil the potash which it required for its growth and proper development. Facts like these show the necessity of having such inorganic constituents in the soil as are found in those vegetables which we wish to cultivate thereupon.

Jackson, July 13, 1843.

JOHN McLEAN.

For the Michigan Farmer.
To Professional and Practical Farmers.

NUMBER 11.

HARVESTING.

As in Ethics, so in Farming, we should prove all things, and hold fast that which is good. For your present number, I feel disposed to offer you a few remarks on the *time, mode and manner* of harvesting.

I have not time, if disposed, to enter into a long disquisition upon any of the topics connected with the securing of crops, but would simply offer a few of the results deduced from the experiments of some of our most experienced and scientific farmers—for there are *many such*, (God bless them!) and they are doing more towards promoting the prosperity and happiness of their fellows, than any other class of scientific men. He who explores the broad expanse of heaven, and follows the planets in their course, is not doing half so much practically to benefit the world, as he who delves the ground and follows the plough in its course.

Wheat should be cut much greener than most of our farmers are in the practice of doing. Experiments have shown that it not only makes *whiter and better* flour, but *more of it*—two very great desiderata. It should be cut before the berry becomes hard, and he who has a large harvest should begin whilst it is quite green. Wheat that is left standing till the berry is hard and quite ripe, not only loses much by shelling, but the flour is of an inferior quality and much browner. Let some of our farmers who are faithless and unbelieving, try the experiment. It will cost but a trifle, and they will then be satisfied that an acre, cut green, will produce more bushels and of a better quality, than when suffered to stand and ripen thoroughly in the field.

Many of our Michigan farmers are too slovenly in their mode of harvesting. This manner has been partly induced by the low price of wheat, and partly by the scarcity of labor, but more from the ruinous practice of sowing more ground than they can *sow well and reap well*, according to their means.—Surely, if it is profitable to raise wheat *at all* for market, it is worth while to *save* all that is raised.—After cutting, the best method of curing the wheat properly for the barn or stack, is to set it up in what is commonly called "Dutch shocks"—that is, to set it up by twos, in shocks of twelve; rows north and south, that both sides may have the benefit of the sun morning and evening alternately. They should be set up as perpendicularly as they will well stand; heads slightly pressed together. If put up well, in this manner, they will stand a long storm without injury—besides, it is cheaper than any other method.

Oats are better to be put up in small shocks, and capped—as in that condition they will remain a long time without injury—and should be thoroughly cured before housed, as of all grain they are most liable to must, from being too soon housed.

July 12, 1843.

M. W., OUT EAST.

For the Michigan Farmer.

A Chapter on Harvesting.

MR. EDITOR:—The season is near at hand, with farmers, when time is the most valuable to them of any period of the year. At no season can the farmer more truly say "time is money" than in Wheat Harvest! If wheat is allowed to stand until it is too ripe before harvest commences, every thing must be done in a hurry. The wheat shells badly, and much of it falls down and is lost. Also, if it is rusty the kernel becomes shrunk, wooly and light, and is nearly ruined.

There are many different opinions among farmers in regard to the proper time for cutting wheat.—Some think it must be so ripe that the head will curl down and shell well, while others contend that it should be done before this is the case; and in my opinion nearly all neglect it too long, and thereby lose much of their grain. From my own experience and observation, wheat is ready to cut when the stalk has become yellow, or ripe, six or eight inches below the head. I always begin to cut my wheat when the joints are green, and before a head in the field will shell by rubbing in the hand, or when the hardest kernels can be mashed between the thumb and finger. Wheat cut at this time will shrink a little, but it shrinks into a round, plump, chrystal berry, free from that hollow-sided, wooly look and bad color that late cut wheat invariably has, and also loses nothing by shelling.

If wheat is smutty, much is gained by early cutting. Then but few of the smut kernels break in threshing, and those that do break instead of making dust, remain in kernels like coarse powder, which is not the case with well ripened smut which nearly all becomes powdered to dust in threshing, colors the wheat, and injures it for market, as I think many will remember from last years experience—and will from that of this year also, if the matter is not attended to in season. When wheat is badly rusted, it is ready to cut, green or ripe. Some have objections to early cutting, thinking that if wet weather should come on before the kernel becomes dry, it would be likely to grow, but I have never known this to be the case where wheat was well set up. The best way to set up wheat in the field, that I have ever practised or observed, is this:—Take two bundles with the band heads turned inwards, and set them up with the butts far enough apart so that the heads will lean well together and form a complete ridge; if the ~~ends~~ are uneven on the outside, the uneven parts should be drawn upward so as to form the ridge—then proceed and finish the stock by setting up the bundles two and two, as above directed, placing them as closely as possible, and being careful to make every two bundles support themselves, for a stock of wheat should never lean together lengthwise. Wheat set up in this way, will stand during long rains with but little injury. Wheat that is cut green should be loosely bound, that it may have a chance to cure well; and it should also be well cured before it is put into the mow or stack.

A. REYNOLDS.

Hanover, July 10, 1843.

REMARKS.—This communication is of the right kind. It is practical, seasonable and to the point.—The subject discussed is an important one at this time of the year, and we hope the advice given will be observed during the approaching harvest. Let the contents of the article be remembered by all wheat growers.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Another Letter from the Plough-Boy.

MR. MOORE:—As you saw fit to give the few thoughts that I previously transmitted to you, a place in your periodical, I take it for granted that they were acceptable; and as I promised, if it were so, to finish my story, I now take an opportunity of doing so.

You probably well recollect that when I left you, (in my story,) you were placed in a very pleasant situation, and for that reason perhaps I had better leave you thus situated. However, I suppose it is due you to give my reasons for placing you in that position. You recollect that I touched, or hinted at, that foolish practice so prevalent among the ladies of our land, of tight lacing, or in other words of *whale-boneing* and *staying*. I deem it to be the duty of every man and considerate woman, to give their voice against such a foolish and destructive practice. The reasons why I consider it a bad practice, are these: First, It prevents nature from taking its proper course, and consequently brings upon its victim a train of evils that tend to destroy the energy of the system:—Second, It deranges the order of the vital parts, hinders the flowing of the blood, and causes a general stagnation of the same; and it necessarily follows that disease, and perhaps death, is the consequence of so doing.

I was glad to see in your journal, some remarks addressed to the ladies, advising them to throw aside all the foolish habits and fashions of dressing that they have become addicted to. Should they follow your advice, what a grand result would soon follow! A great many diseases that the ladies now complain of would soon be done away, and those who were verging towards *old-maidism* would not begin to wonder, when they took a survey of themselves in the glass, what it was that was causing their lovely cheeks to wrinkle and the rosy color to depart at so early a period of their lives. I do not know but that I shall draw down the *weighty vengeance* of the young and perhaps of the old ladies, for thus expressing my views; and that would be rather bad for me, as I have not yet made my market. However, I had rather become and remain an old bachelor, than to live with a dear young lady who would be continually teasing me for *stays*! But enough of this.

Let us now turn our thoughts to that subject that is so interesting to every exalted genius, the subject of AGRICULTURE. If I mistake not, I made an assertion in my former letter, which, in substance, was this,—that the most influential men this country ever produced, were those who were engaged in the occupation of the farmer. For proof to sustain this assertion, I appeal to history. And now let me bring before your mind, the names of two individuals the remembrance of whom is endeared to every citizen of this Republic, and will ever be embalmed in the memory of every true lover of his country.—I present to you the names of WASHINGTON and LA FAYETTE—

Illustrious men! How shall I tell their worth,
Who left their Ploughs our freedom to maintain;
Who, when they had given to this Republic,
Returned their ploughing cheerfully again.

Some may reject La Fayette as not being of this country, but I think as he adopted it as such, that that is sufficient to warrant us in calling him so.—However, if this will not do, I will present you with another to fill his place. I will give you the name of the late President of the United States, WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

But let us for a few moments direct our attention to the first named personage—WASHINGTON. Let us consider his lofty and exalted character. We see him, after filling the most honorable and exalted station in the gift of the people of this Nation, rejoicing that he has once more the privilege of returning to the employment of farming—an employment worthy of his pure mind and most exalted character. We see him calmly and cheerfully leaving the Presidential Chair, to spend the remainder of a useful life upon his farm at Mount Vernon—followed by the acclamations of a grateful people, and held in high esteem by the Sovereigns of Earth.

But I am obliged to stop here, in the heart of this interesting subject, for want of room; therefore will close by wishing you success in the prosecution of your useful and laudable enterprise.

Yours, &c. B. T. L.

Green Oak, Livingston Co., June 16, 1843.

REMARKS.—We wish that all "plough-boys" entertained the same correct views of the farmer's occupation as are expressed in the letters of our young friend, viz: that it is the most honorable and useful employment of life. He writes very well, and being now fairly introduced to the readers of the Farmer, we hope he will visit (or write) them often.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Preparing Timbered Land for Wheat.

FRIEND MOORE:—You solicit the aid and experience of the friends of agriculture in behalf of your *valuable little sheet*—so, if you will put as favorable a construction as possible on my best endeavors to aid and assist, I will say a few words by way of advice; and it can be rejected or accepted, at pleasure.

Every body knows that the best and almost only crop produced in Michigan, for profit, is wheat—but every does not seem to know (or care) how to cultivate the soil to produce it. If farmers plough their fallows when the ground is too wet, it is not only left in a very bad condition in every other particular, but grass and weeds are left after being mused over a little, and they grow right ahead as though nothing had happened.

Some seem to think that their ground must be ploughed three or four times, at any rate, whether it be fit at the time they are ready or not. This is, I think, a mistaken notion. Ground *ploughed well*, twice, when it is comfortably dry, is better than oftener, unless stirred when it is in perfect order for it. Another fault I perceive, to a great extent, is, that in low or flat lands, they leave the ground after sowing as "flat as a pancake." This will not do. If they mean to raise wheat, the last ploughing should be done well in particular. Take narrow lands, (or back furrows,) not to exceed six paces wide, plough in the direction which your land slopes, and, when you get through dragging, take your hoe and clear out the middle furrows, so that the surplus water may not be obstructed in making its escape. Do this, my friends on the timbered land, and I will insure that you shall get ample pay for your labor. C.

Armada, Macomb county, July 7, 1843.

REMARKS.—The advice above given will apply well to a considerable portion of the timbered land in the northern and southern sections of this State, where a clayey, heavy soil abounds. Farmers are prone to neglect preparing their ground properly for wheat, and should reform in a matter wherein reform is so important and necessary.

Preparation for Haying.

Some farmers have already commenced haying, but in many parts of the country the most forward grass is not yet well grown.—As the farmer cannot cut all his grass at once, nor as it becomes grown in succession, he must cut a part before fully in time, lest some remain standing long after the proper season.

In preparing for haying, a good assortment and a plenty of tools should be furnished, lest there should be delay and loss in a very busy time. By the use of well constructed and light tools of the best materials, much hard labor may be saved, and the work despatched more readily. And it is not only important in point of economy to have the best of tools, but they should be kept in the best order, and secured from the weather.

Boys should have tools adapted to their size and strength. We often find a boy only one fourth or a third as strong as a man, furnished with tools as large as used by men. Now what would men say if they were required to work with tools three or four times the usual size and weight? They would surely be discouraged at the sight of them, and if they attempted to labor with implements that are heavy enough for giants of the largest size, they would do but little and do that but poorly, and soon become fatigued and *used up*.

Do unto boys as you do for yourselves; provide neat, light, and convenient implements, and then they will work with light hearts, and without wearied limbs and blistered fingers. They will work willingly, do more work and do it better, and more than repay for all the extra expense of providing a supply of suitable tools.—*Boston Cultivator*.

DESTROY WEEDS.—Before haying commences, see that the weeds are all destroyed, lest they produce seeds before haying is over. This is not only important among the hoed crops, but among grain and other hoed crops, weeds should be destroyed when it can be done without too much labor, or injury to the crop, as they not only rob the plants of nutriment and moisture, but are in the way at harvest, and one weed may produce a thousand another year. When weeds grow very luxuriantly they shade and destroy tender plants, therefore it is best to eradicate them, or cut them down, though some of the plants must in consequence share the same fate.—*Id.*

PETS.—We like to see pets about the house and barn. No matter what animal—a hen, a sheep, a horse, a cow, a pig—any thing that has life and feeling, we like to see caressed. We like to see it putting entire confidence in your kindness and coming up to you familiarly. You cannot show kindness to the brute without making your heart kinder. All the kind and good feelings grow stronger the more they are exercised. It will do you good to have pets among your animals; it is for your enjoyment and profit to treat very kindly all your domestic animals, and to win their confidence.—*New England Farmer*.

Get all your tools in order, for harvesting.

Corn-Suckers.

Some persons, without understanding the natural history of the plant, at the last dressing pull off the suckers, which is ruin to the crop, as they are absolutely necessary, not only to filling out the ends of the most of the first ears, but to filling out the late ears in some degree.

The time in which the male blossom on the main stalk remains in vigor, is not more than six days when the season is good. But if the weather is hot and dry, or is very stormy, it is not so long. And this length is only enough to fructify the earliest ears, in which the female blossoms come out from the germ of the lowest grains, and present themselves in circles at the end of the corolla or husks, and as they come out, are impregnated; and thus they are every day and hour presenting new circles of female blossoms, until the whole are thus impregnated. But if the heat is so excessive as to kill the male blossoms before the whole of the female blossoms has come out of the corolla or husk, then if there are no suckers to supply the deficiency of pollen, there will be a portion of the upper end of the ear that will be barren of grain. To supply this deficiency of pollen, Providence in organizing the corn plant has ordered that the three lower joints should produce suckers that should come up in succession, to supply a continual source of the fructifying principle to the whole succession that may come out for the space of at least three weeks, after that on the stalk has been exhausted. And on this succession of male blossoms the greatness of the crop depends—and the land should be so rich as to force out at least two suckers on every stalk, or no very great crop should be expected. But if the land is so rich as to produce these, then instead of having the usual crop of about 35 bushels to the acre, the farmer may expect from 80 to 120 bushels, with very little extra expense, and his land will be prepared for other crops.

You will please to indulge me further to observe on the culture of corn, that to manure poor land in the hill is bad cultivation, altho' it is true that by this mode, the early growth of the corn is promoted; but the moment the roots of the plants extend beyond the manure, the crop is checked, at the most critical season, when the suckers and ears are setting, by which it often happens that the stalk still runs up, and the male blossom comes out and is spent before the female blossom appears at all. But if the shovel full of manure that had been put in each hill, had been incorporated in the soil, the early growth of the crop would not have been so rapid, but then the growth would have been equal in all parts of the plant, and a crop would have been received in proportion to the goodness of the soil and the preparation and attendance given it.—*Selected*.

WANTS.—Virtue wants more admiration, Wisdom more supplicants, Truth more real friends, and Honesty more practitioners.—Love, Charity, and Banks want to be in better credit. Pride wants to be discarded, and modest Diffidence introduced.

Improvement of Animals.

It appears to be one of the laws of nature, that specific changes in vegetables as well as animals can be effected; but only by a slow and gradual progress. What at first is a mere accidental property, and not sensibly inheritable, may by a repetition of impressions from generation to generation become confirmedly hereditary. That this is the case with regard to animals, many occurrences prove. Indeed we cannot in any other way rationally account for the varieties even of our own species distinguished by color, size and other peculiarities observed in nations, tribes and families. No one will pretend to say, that such distinctions were brought about in a day or a year; they therefore have been produced as has been asserted, by the continual and uniform action of their causes. The properties impressed on one generation being thus inherited in some degree by the next, which receiving the additional and stronger impressions, of the same kind from the same causes still operating, will transmit them still further with increased efficacy, till at last the effect is carried to its ultimate point.

If animals possess the faculties of inheriting qualities, of which there is little doubt, we should from year to year select the best for propagation, and from their produce again choose the best, and thus continue without intermission.

By crossing inferior breeds with some of the improved kinds, and raising the best calves it is in the power of almost every farmer in the course of a few years, without involving himself in debt, greatly to improve his stock of cows, and increase the income of his dairy. Much however depends on the care and attention bestowed on the young stock, let them be of what breed they may, for the first year of their growth. Calves should always be kept growing, and never suffered to fall away, by which means they will attain better size—come to maturity sooner, and grow in better form; and without attention, it is folly to attempt to improve our stock.—*C. N. Y. Farmer*.

WEEDING.—Be careful to keep down the weeds. They are subdued with much less labor if attacked while small; and taking them then, prevents their drawing the food from the soil, which your crops will by and by want. The checking of weeds and the stirring of the soil must be most perseveringly and faithfully performed, if you expect to obtain good crops. And no weed should be suffered to mature before being destroyed:—"One year's seeding," says the old proverb, "makes seven years' weeding."—*Selected*.

STRAWBERRIES.—Many cultivators suffer their beds to run wild, and still obtain tolerable crops; but a still better way is to plant in drills or hills, and keep them so. Hoeing or cultivation, benefits them as much as it does corn. By pursuing this course, the writer obtained nearly a pint of large, fat, strawberries from one single plant the last season. Lime had been applied two years before to the strawberry bed, at the rate of about half a bushel to a square rod.—*Cultivator*.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

JACKSON,

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1843.

Agricultural Societies in Michigan.

In a previous number we alluded to some of the many advantages to be derived from Agricultural Associations.* We also expressed an earnest desire that the farmers of this State, in particular, might adopt suitable measures to reap such benefits. In penning this article, we have the same object in view.

As yet Michigan can boast of but few well organized County Agricultural Societies. It is true that, during the past three years, several societies have been formed; but, either from a lack of interest in the subject, by their members, or for other less obvious reasons, many of them are now numbered among the things that were. In Livingston, Monroe, Washtenaw, and two or three other counties, there are, we believe, societies which bid fair to do much to promote the farming interests. But these societies comprise only a small portion of our fertile Peninsula, and consequently their efforts are limited.

The apathy on this subject, which has so long prevailed among us, is ruinous to the best interests of the farmer and ought not longer to exist. With every natural advantage—a salubrious climate, and soil unsurpassed for fertility and productiveness by any other in the Union—the farmers of Michigan should bring to their aid every means to retain the richness of the soil and enhance their prosperity.—Instead of following in the beaten track, it is their imperative duty to adopt the improvements that are, and may be, made in the practice and science of their profession. The farmers of other states are awake upon this subject; Agricultural Societies are organized and sustained, and journals devoted to the interests of agriculture are largely circulated and well supported. Will the intelligent and enterprising agriculturists of Michigan remain inactive, while their brethren in other states are thus advancing in improvement? We think not: and, for the honor of the profession, we hope they will, in every county, arouse to action upon this important subject.

In this connection, and upon this subject, we have a few words to address to the farmers of Jackson County. This is the county of our adoption—we like its location, its soil, and last but not least, its citizens, among whom we are proud to number many esteemed personal friends. We came among you while yet a minor, and have never experienced ought but kindness at your hands: in our present enterprise many of you have generously extended to us valuable aid and substantial support, for which we would thus publicly render grateful acknowledgment. But there is one great desideratum to our mutual prosperity—that is, a well-organized County Agricultural Society. Many of you are awake to the importance of, and actual necessity for, such an association. Let us, one and all, proceed to action, and no longer be behind sister counties in this matter.—It is a worthy cause, in which men of all parties can heartily unite, and benefit one another. What say you, friends? Will you not revive the old, or establish a new "Jackson Co. Ag. Society?"

* See article headed "Agricultural Associations," in number 7, page 52.

To Readers and Correspondents.

This number of the Farmer contains an unusual variety of valuable Original Articles, from Contributors and Correspondents. The series of articles on Agricultural Chemistry, by our talented and scientific contributor, Dr. McLEAN, are becoming the more interesting, as the author is now entering upon the practical part of the subject. The ability with which the subject is discussed and simplified needs no commendation at our hands.

The essays on Harvesting, on our first and second pages are valuable and timely. Let every farmer read them, and profit by following the correct and seasonable advice which they contain. They are both from able and experienced farmers.

The Ladies (Heaven bless all good housewives!) have favorably responded to our request. We have two articles from lady writers, in this number, which will be found in the appropriate department.

Impure Seed.—Caution to Farmers.

A farmer in an adjoining county, last year purchased a quantity of grass seed, at a store—it being recommended as a pure article, from the east. He seeded a large field with it, in the confident expectation of having a fine meadow of good grass; but his "hopes have wither'd ere they well had bloomed," for instead of a fair crop of grass, his meadow contains quite a variety of evil weeds, embracing a tolerable growth of that worst of pests to a farm, the *Canada thistle*. Other similar instances have come to our knowledge.

Farmers should be careful in purchasing seeds of all kinds, designed for planting or seeding, to get a pure, genuine article. This is a matter in which too much caution cannot be used. It is advisable for farmers to raise their own seed, or obtain that raised upon our own soil, as in that case there would be no danger of introducing foreign weeds upon their farms. For planting or seeding, none but the best and purest seed should never be used, as every experienced farmer well knows.

Good Ploughs.

Farmers say that our friend BENNETT, of the "Jackson Steam Furnace," turns out Letter A, No. 1 Ploughs. He has now on hand a quantity of small and breaking up Ploughs, manufactured in good style, combining neatness and durability. Among other approved patents, he has the "Cayuga County Plough," which we believe received the highest premium in New York.

The "Livingston County Plough" can be obtained at the Furnace and Manufactory of Thurber, Story & Co., near the Rail-road Depot, Jackson.

The Weather and the Crops.

For the past two weeks, the weather has been unusually warm and dry. It has been very favorable for wheat, but quite injurious to spring crops—corn and oats, more especially, are suffering from drouth. The wheat crop still promises well. From information which we have received, from different sections of the state, we believe the crop of this year will be over an average one. We hear some complaints of smut, but we believe it is not sufficiently prevalent to injure the crop materially.

P. S. As our paper is going to press (Monday, 3 o'clock, P. M.,) it is raining copiously. This will make all kinds of spring crops, and gardens, "look up"—for all which the people should rejoice and give thanks, as in duty bound.

"Michigan Soil, Farming, &c."

This is the caption of an article in the July number of the Albany Cultivator, written by S. DALE of Waterford, Oakland county. We commend the subjoined extract to the candid and careful attention of our readers. It is true to the letter. The evils alluded to ought not to exist:

"There is perhaps no wooded country to be found, that can be more easily reclaimed than the oak openings of Michigan. The usual custom of the first settlers of these lands is to girdle, plow and sow, the first year; and unpromising as it may appear, I am told the first and second crops are generally reckoned among the best. The soil is of a sandy nature, generally level, and easily broke up and cultivated. But the course pursued in the management of land is essentially an exhausting one, and should it be continued, it is easy to see that at no distant day these fertile plains will be hardly worth possessing. Perhaps I came here expecting too much—expecting to see the agriculturist convinced (perhaps by experience at the east,) of the bad policy of the exhausting system, and endeavoring by all the means in his power to collect materials to keep the fertility of the soil; but such is not the case, and perhaps will not be, until the inhabitants feel themselves more permanently settled. This is truly, and emphatically a moving people, and mid-summer as well as mid-winter, forms no obstacle to "selling out;" a few days only are necessary to find the settler established and "staying" in another place. While such a state of things exist, and the owner or occupant of a farm feels that the present crop is the last he will gather, it is probable the sinking system will not be abandoned. While deploring these things, I have often thought of a remark made by my father, whose opinions I have always found entitled to respect, that in emigrating you should inform yourself by reading or otherwise, of the most fertile districts in the country to which you intend emigrating, and then visit beforehand personally, and if possible accompanied with your family, that section; then make your choice, and from thenceforth (extraordinaries excepted,) to consider it your permanent home. Can a farmer reap the benefits of a scientific and well digested system of agriculture, and be a mover?"

FARM TOOLS.—Farmers in this vicinity can obtain most kinds of farm tools, at the hardware store of Townsend & DeGraff, Jackson. We observe that they have on hand, a quantity of Cradle and Grass Sythes, Grain Cradles, Sythe Snaths, Rakes, Shovels and Spades, Pitch and Manure Forks, &c.

EXPLANATION.—Owing to the non arrival of a quantity of paper at the expected time, this number of the Farmer is issued two days after its date. We regret this delay, but it could not be avoided. As this is the "first offence," we presume that our subscribers will consider this explanation, (and the good quality of paper upon which it is printed,) as amply satisfactory for the delay.

POSTMASTERS will oblige us by returning the Farmer, and all back numbers, where it has not been taken.

Cutting Wheat—Proper Time.

In this country, the subject of the proper time for cutting wheat is deriving great importance from the liability of its being attacked by the mildew or rust; the evil of which might in a great measure be avoided, should experience prove that raw or even green wheat would lose less when cut, than when allowed to stand, after such attack. As having a direct bearing on this subject, we may mention the following: A farming friend of ours, growing wheat extensively, found last season, that one of his fields of wheat, then in a very raw or green state, was badly struck with rust. He determined to cut it at once, and did so, amid the laugh or pity of his neighbors, who thought him little less than crazy. The adjoining fields suffered little from rust, and stood till fully ripe, yet at threshing the wheat first cut gave the finest wheat and the best yield. Mr. Hannam (of England) mentions a similar instance in which it was remarked of a farmer who was cutting his wheat early, that he 'had cut grass, and stacked muck,' yet when threshed, it yielded four bushels per acre more than it had been estimated at, and was sold for the highest price in market. In this country, the same reason, arising from bad weather or a late harvest, does not exist here, as in England, but there are others which render the subject of little less interest here than there; and the agricultural public of both countries are certainly much indebted to Mr. Hannam for the skill and perseverance with which he has pursued these investigations.—*Albany Cultivator*.

NEW REAPING MACHINE.—The editor of Richmond Compiler was present, a few days since, at an exhibition of a Reaping Machine, invented by Mr. McCormick, of Rockbridge, Virginia, the operation of which he thus describes in a recent number of his paper:

"The machine, placed on wheels, was moved by two horses around the rye field in which the exhibition took place, at a quick pace, making a clear passage through the grain as it moved, about five feet wide. This it did with a completeness which it is impossible for the cradle to accomplish. This machine would effectually destroy the vocation of the 'Gleaner,' who has been, in times bye-gone, the subject of many a pretty story or pleasant poem. The wheels of the machine keep in constant motion a saw, with edge and teeth not unlike a reap-hook, which saws down the grain as it is bent and forced against its edge by a revolving apparatus, resembling a skein reel. The grain falls upon a platform just behind the teeth, whence it is raked by hand. This raking of the grain away is the most laborious part of the process—so rapidly does it accumulate that it is difficult to keep it properly cleared."

POLITICIANS should remember that no party is ever fairly beaten. Each party is always sure, before the election, and whichever succeeds does so by illegal voting. We have gathered this from those great fountains of intelligence the political newspapers.

Vitality of Seeds.

The length of time that seeds of some kinds will retain their vitality, when excluded from light and air, is very remarkable. We believe it is a well authenticated fact, that grain found in Herculaneum, where it must have lain many centuries, has germinated and produced a crop. It has come within the personal observation of almost every one familiar with the culture of the earth, that small seeds will grow after having been buried for very many years.

A writer in a recent number of the Massachusetts Ploughman speaks of it as a remarkable fact, and indeed as a new discovery, that peach stones would grow after having lain in the ground two winters. We supposed that every one who had cultivated peach trees from the stone, knew that a considerable portion of the stones, frequently would not grow till the second year, and some of them not till the third or fourth. We put some plum stones out in 1841, and very few came up the next spring, but this spring they have come up freely. A friend of ours tells us that he has known peach stones to lie in the ground five years, and then grow.

Frederick W. Paine, Esq., of this town, informs us that he has recently plowed up a lot of land on which there formerly was a peach orchard, but the trees have been gone some 40 years or more. Since the land was plowed, great numbers of peach trees have grown up, upon it. These must have come from stones dropped there while the orchard was in existence, as the situation of the lot is such as to preclude the supposition that they may have been deposited there more recently.

In this connection, we may state a circumstance which occurred in a neighboring town. In digging a cellar for a house, the earth was thrown upon a small bed of asparagus, to the depth of three or four feet, where it was suffered to remain. Of course the asparagus did not appear the next spring. Some twenty years after, when it had become almost forgotten, it again showed itself, having been that long period of time in working its way up through the superincumbent mass of earth.—*Worcester Spy*.

HARVEST.—The Chillicothe (O.) Adv. of the 7th says: We are informed by some of our country friends that the wheat harvest has commenced in this vicinity, and that by the middle of next week, a large portion of the grain in warm soils will be ripe. The wheat has improved very materially within the last few weeks, but there is no expectation of anything like an average crop.

The Philadelphia Gazette says:—In Bucks county, some of the wheat has been cut already, and most of it is ready for the sickle. There is in that county, a prospect of a good crop, notwithstanding a drought of some weeks duration.

WHEAT.—Several farmers in this county have already cut their wheat. The crop of this grain, we have been informed will be below an average.—*Delaware State Journal*.

SUMMARY.

THE "VICTORY ARENA AND GREAT WESTERN CIRCUS"—one of the most splendid and complete in the Union—is now in this State. Exhibition in Jackson on Monday next, the 17th inst., afternoon and evening. At Marshall on Wednesday, the 19th.

CROPS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—In this State the wheat is harvested. The crop is said to be larger and of finer quality than usual.—The corn crop is also very promising.

The whigs of New Hampshire have nominated Gen. Anthony Colley as their candidate for Governor.

Capt. Josiah Cleveland, of Tioga county, N. Y., one of the veterans who went to Boston to witness the celebration of the completion of the monument, was taken sick and died in that city on the 30th ult.

BEQUEST.—Mr. Tidd, of Roxbury, Mass., lately deceased, left \$40,000 to be equally divided between the Farm School and the Blind Asylum.

FORT MOULTRIE.—The 28th of June, the anniversary of the victory of Sullivan's Island, when a Palmetto Fort resisted successfully the naval forces of Great Britain, was appropriately celebrated by the citizens of Charleston.

THE New York American says:—"Money continues most abundant, as may be inferred from this fact among others, that *five and one-half per cent. premium* has been already paid for the new 5 per cent. United States stock."

The Wool season, says the Wheeling (Va.) Times, has commenced here in earnest; and there appears to be plenty of money on hand for the purchase of all there is in the country and the stock is not small.

HON. JOHN HOLMES, formerly U. S. Senator, and late District Attorney of the United States for the State of Maine, died at his residence at Thomaston, on the 7th instant.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON, Esq. the celebrated artist and author, died at his residence in Cambridge, Mass. on the eighth instant.

JOHN NELSON, of Maryland, has received the appointment of Attorney General, in the place of Mr. Legare, and D. Henshaw, former collector of the port of Boston, has been called to the Navy Department.

"I say Jack, how do dem taters turn out dis year?" "Well Cuff, da am berry much like de long hair gemmen, all top, no bottom."

CORNSTALK SUGAR.—Mr. Baldwin, of Franklin co., Ohio, details his experience in making sugar from cornstalks the last season. The expressed juice indicated nine per cent of saccharine matter by the saccharometer, and one gallon produced more than one pound of sugar, which is more than is usually made from the cane. From want of experience he failed, as many others have done, in making the syrup granulate; but the molasses which did not granulate, was a most excellent article for family use, of a most delicious flavor and was found to be very wholesome.

SELECTIONS.

Maxims and Precepts for Young Farmers.

1st. Love not money for its own sake; still less for the power it gives you to gratify selfish and sinful passions. But fail not to regard it as the most efficient means to accomplish all benevolent purposes. You will thus make it a blessing instead of a curse, both to yourselves and others.

2d. True economy consists not so much in *saving* money, as in *spending* it when made, *solely and judiciously* for purposes really useful. This annually increases your profits, instead of diminishing or keeping them stationary.

3d. Avoid debt as you would a pestilence, for it humbles, debases, and degrades a man in his own eyes; subjects him to insults and persecutions from others; but still worse, it is a perpetual temptation, however anxiously resisted, to fraud, falsehood, and theft—nay, not unfrequently, to despair and self murder.

4th. To take advantage in a bargain is *virtually* to make money out of another's pocket, who is not aware of it. Worldlings call it 'fair play,' but honest men call it 'cheating and swindling.'

5th. The only just means of increasing wealth, are constant industry—true economy of time as well as money—well directed labor, and the regular application of a portion of our profits to increase our capital.

6th. Never expect your lands to give you *much* if you give them *little*; nor to make you *rich*, if you make them *poor*. Therefore, always manure them to the full extent of your means, and they will make you ample returns in rapidly increasing productions.

7th. Economy, not less than humanity, requires you to keep all your farming stock in a thriving condition, for a working animal in good order will do much more work, and eat less than a poor one; while the rest of your stock well kept, will yield more of every thing, than double their number, if half starved, as such animals often are.

8th. To 'save at the spigot, and let out at the bung,' will soon empty the highest hog-head; so will economy in small matters, and waste in large ones, speedily squander the largest estate.

9th. In all farming operations, never forget that time like money, if once lost or mis-spent, is forever past recovery.

10th. Constantly arrange, before hand, the daily work of your farms. Then none of your laborers need ever be idle.

A YOUNG MAN, just entering upon the duties of life, can commit no greater mistake than to consider himself above his business—that such branches only as are particularly pleasant are worthy of his consideration, and that in many respects, instead of serving himself or his employers, he must be served. Let such an one, if he would win "golden opinions" and fine gold, strive to be useful, by attending steadily to his business—study order, neatness, economy, sobriety and temperance; discard idleness, false pride, hypocrisy, dandyism, and tobacco, and be "every inch a man."

Development of Character.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Forty or fifty years ago, industry was considered honorable, and those young men who were so fortunate as to have parents who could assist them in getting an education, when at home during their school or collegiate vacations, took pleasure, and considered it a credit, as well as a duty to assist their parents in doing whatever was going on at home, thereby enabling them to do something for their other children, as but few were able, nor did they wish to educate all their sons for a profession, but thought it *all* important to give them *all* a good common school education, and bring them up in habits of *industry, morality and religion*.

There were those whose parents could not give them a common school education without their own personal exertions, who, after doing all they could at home, would go out and do little jobs for their neighbors, by which they earned a little for themselves, and were kept from the habits of idleness, which finally led them to acquire a good education and become useful and respectable members of society. Many such cases I knew, but there was one of which I had a particular knowledge, which I will give you.

A poor, but respectable and pious man, living in Connecticut, had several children, the eldest of whom was a son, who assisted him in tilling a few acres of ground, divided between corn and potatoes, beside a small garden for vegetables. This son would get permission of his father to go and ride horse for a neighbor, when he always took his book with him, and when he got a few rows beforehand, would tie his horse and sit in the shade and study his book, so that while he was learning a little, he was laying up a little for future use. When about seventeen, the time I first knew him, he had obtained the employment of distributing the Hartford and Litchfield newspapers. He came along once a week with the papers, which occupied one end of his saddle bags, while the other was filled with oranges and lemons and other things, which he sold to the country people at a good profit. He continued this business about three years, when he went into a law office, became a distinguished advocate at the bar, educated a younger brother, who was little less eminent than himself; became Judge of the Supreme Court, while his brother became a Senator in Congress. I have been more lengthy and particular to shew what good moral principles, industry and perseverance can effect.

When our country was comparatively poor and the young men were brought up in habits of industry, how much more moral worth and weight of character was possessed and exhibited in our public men! This moral delinquency can be traced, I think, from the present superficial mode of educating young men without proper moral or religious culture.

According to present custom they grow up in comparative idleness, with sufficient knowledge of writing and arithmetic to officiate as a clerk in a bank or counting house, and having friends of some influence possessing too much pride to have a relative become a farmer

or mechanic, who recommend him as a clerk, where money, that root of all evil, is too powerful a temptation for an *empty* mind, unimproved by good instruction and unbraced by moral or religious principles, becomes too strong, and hence so many frauds and robberies, too great to have been imagined by one under the old regime.

In short, gentlemen, we must go back to the customs of former days. Until we do, we may look in vain for prosperity. The astonishing depravity which pervades our whole land calls aloud for reform—not in the males only, but the other sex have insensibly departed from the pure and useful habits of their grandmothers, which, however, has been more owing to the pride and indiscretion of their parents, than to any fault of their own. I may, at some future time, give them some hints for reflection.

Yours sincerely, OCTOGENARIA.

FLORICULTURE.—An intelligent friend, long accustomed to the pursuits of floriculture, and remarkably fortunate in raising plants from seed and cuttings, attributes his success, in a great measure, to the plan he has invariably adopted, which is to keep his plants as near the level of the ground as possible; the windows of his kitchen affording him the best situation for striking cuttings, &c.; after which come his parlor windows, and then those of his first floor; but above this, his plants never flourish. And the cause for this, he considers perfectly plain and natural; for at and near the surface of the earth there is always a degree of moisture floating in the atmosphere; but above, it is wanting; while the altitude of a third story, or an attic, is dry and unfriendly to vegetation.

When the season arrives for the removal of his plants from the house to the open air, he is careful not to set the pots on bricks or a pavement, for these are continually extracting moisture from the earth in the pots, and in hot weather the roots of the plants are thereby scorched and dried up. He places them on the earth, and in watering, pours some between them, and thus the pots are kept moist and cool during the hottest day. It is a fact, that no where have I seen finer plants than his; nor do I know any one who can raise them with such certainty, and with so little trouble and difficulty: and believing that the hint may be valuable to many of your readers, particularly to those whose labors in floriculture are chiefly confined to the house, it is communicated, in the hope that they will reciprocate, if in their power so to do.—*Far. Cabinet.* S. DALE.

SILK.—Dr. Charles Stuart, of Breckenridge county, Ky., has manufactured in his family during the present season, 500 skeins of beautiful sewing silk.

WHEAT struck with the rust, or mildewed, should be cut at once, no matter how green in appearance, as this is the only chance of saving any thing from it.—*Amer. Agricult.*

Small Stones on Land.

"MESSRS. EDITORS:—I find I differ from some of my farming friends with regard to the propriety of entirely freeing the land we cultivate from all the stones, large and small, to be found upon it. I have an impression that too close a removal would be injurious rather than beneficial. Will you be so kind as to give us your opinion on the subject?"

A YOUNG FARMER."

Something we think would be depending on the nature of the soil, and something perhaps on the kind of stones most common in the soil. On a very light gravelly or friable soil, it would be scarcely possible to separate the stones too closely; for greater compactness is what is wanted on such lands. On the contrary, if the soil is inclining to be cold and dense, a too close removal of the small stones would be decidedly injurious. These opinions do not rest on mere theory alone.—Mr. Marshall, in his works on agriculture, mentions an instance in which a turnpike company, wishing to obtain a quantity of stone, purchased of a farmer, all that could be found to the depth of 18 inches in a certain field.—The field abounded in fine stone, and the farmer congratulated himself on the final removal of this formidable obstruction to its culture. The whole earth, to the required depth, was passed through a sieve or riddle, which separated every thing larger than an ounce ball. The appearance of the field was greatly improved by the operation; but the farmer found that its capacity for cropping was almost destroyed, and would have been heartily glad to have returned the money received, could the stones removed be replaced. A friend has informed us of a somewhat similar instance in this state. A gentleman near the Cayuga bridge, had a field of ten acres of excellent soil, producing fine crops of wheat, but rendered unsightly by the abundance of broken limestone, large and small, with which it was covered. To free it from this nuisance, as he considered it, he had all the large or suitable sized ones removed and made into walls, and those unfit for use removed and used for filling up a swamp in another place. He is now convinced he erred greatly in removing them too closely; the land is more dense and compact, and in spite of the most careful cultivation, it does not produce wheat near as well as formerly, or as well as similar land from which the stones have not been removed. All stones have an influence more or less on the soil; and the limestone, in addition to the effects of common stone, is constantly undergoing a decomposition which exerts a powerful action in modifying the character of a soil.—*Alb. Cultivator.*

CAUSE OF RAIN.—The theory propounded by Dr. Hutton, that rain occurs from the mingling together of great beds of air of unequal temperatures, differently stored with moisture, is that which was adopted by Dalton, Leslie, and others, and is the current one, having been illustrated and strengthened by the clearer views of the nature of deposition which we now possess.—*Book of the Farm.*

YOUNG HOUSEWIVES' DEPARTMENT.

For the Michigan Farmer.

MR. EDITOR:—Here is a recipe for making "SNOW-BALLS," at any season of the year.—It is a delicious dish for those who love sweet things, and likewise an ornament to the tea-table:

Put two quarts of rich milk over a slow fire. Beat the whites of six eggs until they will pile up. When the milk boils slowly, cut off pieces of the white with a large spoon, and lay them on the milk. By the time the milk is covered, you should commence turning the first; when all are turned, take them out and lay them on a large shallow dish. When it is all cooked, add four large spoonfuls of good brown sugar to the yolks; beat them, and pour them into the milk. Let it scald, but not boil, then pour it into the dish with the balls, and, when perfectly cold, it is ready for the table.

L. F.

Jackson, June 27, 1843.

For the Michigan Farmer.

MR. MOORE:—I send you a number of recipes, which may perhaps prove useful to some of my sister housewives. If you think them worthy of a place in the Michigan Farmer, please insert them:

CREAM CRACKERS.

Take four eggs; break them in a pint bowl; beat them well, then fill up your bowl with thick, sweet cream. Pour it all into your flour, and mix it very hard; then it should be pounded until it breaks very short, and made into small flat cakes, with the hand, and baked in a quick oven. They should stand some time, after they are done.

TOMATO PICKLES.

Take tomatoes when two-thirds ripe—prick them full of holes with a fork; then make a strong brine, boil it and skim it.—When cool put your tomatoes in; let them remain eight days, and then take out and put them in weak vinegar. Let them remain twenty-four hours; then take them out and lay a laying of tomatoes, then a thin laying of onions, with a teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and pepper, and a tablespoonful of mustard; then pour on sharp vinegar.—You may put them in jars, if you like.

TO DRY FRUIT.

To five pounds of fruit, take one pound of sugar, and place in a kettle. When dissolved put in your fruit. When boiled through, skim out the fruit on plates; boil down your syrup until thick, then pour it on your plates, and then set them in the sun or oven.

Fruit dried in this way will not have worms in it, like that dried without cooking, and is a far better article.

A. T. G.

Concord, Mich., July 5, 1843.

WOMAN.—A man cannot possess any thing that is better than a good woman, nor any thing that is worse than a bad one.

FOR THE SKIN.—One of the best cosmetics ever used for softening and giving elasticity and smoothness to the skin, is *corn meal*.—A tablespoonful, rubbed on the hands and face while washing, will be sufficient to impart the most delightful softness to the skin.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

Michigan.		Erie Relief Notes, 25 dis	
F. & M. B'k,	par	Ptte. Relief N.	12 1/2 dis
B'k of St. Clair,	par	New York, New Jersey	
Mich. Insurance Co.	par	and New England,	
Oakland County b'k,	par	Bank of Buffalo,	5 dis
River Raisin b'k,	par	Clinton County,	50 dis
Mer. b'k Jack. co	1 1/2 dis	Watervliet	50 dis
Bank of Michigan	75 dis	Commer. b'k Buff.	35 dis
State Scrip,	18 to 20 dis	Com. b'k Oswego,	50 dis
Ohio.		Bank of Lyons,	50 dis
Specie paying bk's	1 dis	B'k America, Buff.	40 dis
B'k of Cincinnati,	broke	B'k Commerce, do	40 dis
Chillicothe,	10 dis	B'k of Oswego,	40 dis
Cleveland,	55 dis	B'k of Lodi,	25 dis
Com. Bank Sciota,	50 dis	Binghampton,	40 dis
Lake Erie,	30 dis	Cattaraugus County,	40 dis
Far's B'k, Canton	60 dis	Erie, do	50 dis
Gauville,	80 dis	Mech. B'k Buff.	50 dis
Hamilton,	50 dis	Mer. Ex. B'k,	50 dis
Lancaster,	50 dis	Killers b'k Clyde,	20 dis
M. & Trader's Cin.	15 dis	Phoenix b'k Buff.	40 dis
Manhattan,	90 dis	Tonawanda,	40 dis
Miami Exp. Co.	75 dis	U. S. b'k Buffalo	35 dis
Urbana B'king Co.	75 dis	Western N. Y.	35 dis
Indiana.		Staten Island,	55 dis
St. b'k & Branches,	3 dis	Olean,	40 dis
State Scrip,	50 dis	Allegany County,	60 dis
Illinois.		St. Law. (Stock and	
State Bank,	65 dis	Real Estate Notes,) 60 dis	
Shawnee Town,	65 dis	St. Law. st'k notes,	80 dis
Kentucky.		State b'k, Buffalo,	75 dis
All good Banks	4 dis	Wash. b'k N. Y.	75 dis
Pennsylvania.		Union b'k Buff.	30 dis
Specie paying,	1 dis	Canada.	
Erie,	6 dis	All	2 to 3 dis
		Wisconsin.	
		Frie and Marine Insu.	
		6 dis	Insurance Co. Checks, 4 dis

YPSILANTI HORTICULTURAL GARDEN AND NURSERY.

This establishment now comprises fourteen acres, closely planted with trees and plants, in the different stages of their growth. Twenty thousand trees are now of a suitable size for setting.

The subscribers offer to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, and Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Peonies, Double Dahlias, &c.—The subscribers have also a large Green House, well filled with choice and select plants in a good condition.

All orders by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to, and trees carefully selected and packed in mats; and if desired, delivered at the depot in Ypsilanti. Catalogues can be had at the Nursery.

E. D. & Z. K. LAY

Ypsilanti, April 25, 1843.

1843.

LAWSON, HOWARD & CO.

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

(At the Ware-house lately occupied by W. T. Pease, foot of Shelby street.)

DETROIT;

Will make liberal cash advances, on Flour, Ashes and other Produce consigned to them for sale or shipment to Eastern Markets, and will contract for the transportation of the same.

6-ly

Also, will make like advances and contracts at the Ware-house of SACKETT & EVERETT, Jackson.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

The best patterns of Small and Breaking-Up Ploughs can be found at the Jackson Steam Furnace.

Jackson, April 1, 1843.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Married Life.

Deceive not one another in small things or great. One little, single lie, has before now, disturbed a whole married life. A small cause has often great consequences. Fold not the hands together and sit idle—laziness is the devil's cushion. Do not run much from home—one's own hearth is gold worth.

Many a marriage, my friends, begins like the rosy morn, and then falls away like a snow wreath. And why, my friends? Because the married pair neglect to be as well pleasing to each other after marriage as before. Endeavor always, my children, to please one another; but at the same time keep God in your thoughts. Lavish not all your love on to-day, for remember that marriage has its to-morrow, likewise, and its day-after-to-morrow, too.—Spare, as one may say, fuel for the winter.

Consider, my daughter, what the word house-wife expresses. The married woman is her husband's domestic faith. In her hands he must be able to confide house and family; be able to entrust her with the key of his heart, as well as the key of his eating room. His honor and his home are under her keeping; his well being is in her hands. Think of this.

And you, my sons, be faithful husbands, and good fathers of families. Act so that your wives shall esteem and love you.—*Frederika Bremer.*

FLOWERS AND SHRUBS.—Why does not every lady who can afford it, have a geranium or some other flower in her window? It is very cheap—its cheapness is next to nothing if you raise it from seed, or from a slip; and it is a beauty, and a companion. It was the remark of Leigh Hunt, that it sweetens the air, rejoices the eye, links you with nature and innocence, and is something to love.—And if it cannot love you in return, it cannot hate you; it cannot utter a hateful thing, even if you neglect it; for, though it is all beauty, it has no vanity; and, such being the case, and living as it does, purely to do you good and afford you pleasure, how will you be able to neglect it? We receive, in imagination, the scent of these good natured leaves, which allow you to carry off their perfume on your fingers; for good natured they are in that respect above all other plants, and fitted for the hospitality of your room. The very feel of the leaf has a household warmth in it—something analagous to clothing and comfort.

THE PAST.—When the act of reflection takes place in the mind—when we look at ourselves in the light of thought, we discover that our life is embosomed in beauty. Behind us, as we go, all things assume pleasing forms, as clouds do far off. Not only things familiar and stale, but even the tragic and the terrible are comely, as they take their place in the pictures of memory. The river bank, the weed at the water-side, the old house, the foolish person, however neglected in the passing, have a grace in the past. Even the corpse that has lain in the chambers has added a solemn ornament to the house.—The soul will know neither deformity or pain.

YOUNG MEN.—One of the most favorable "signs of the times" is to be found in the desire which is every where beginning to be manifested by many young men of education and wealth, to engage in agricultural pursuits, instead of pressing into the already overfilled ranks of the mercantile and "learned" professions. The following extract is from a letter of a New York merchant, who has applied to us to aid him in finding a place for his two sons with an intelligent practical farmer, where they could qualify themselves to manage a farm to advantage. He says, and truly, that "it is desirable for the public good and for the progress of agricultural science, that young men of education and respectability should, in place of crowding into large cities to live under constant excitement, and to waste their lives in dreams of affluence, devote themselves to agriculture, the noblest of all occupations—in pursuing which they may live in tranquil enjoyment—cultivating the intellectual and immortal spirit. This would raise up a class of well-informed farmers—the true nobility of the land."—*Albany Cult.*

THE BIBLE.—The following passage from Mr. Webster's great speech at Bunker Hill, deserves to be circulated far and wide in the journals of the country:

"It has been said with very much veracity, that the felicity of the American colonists consisted in their escape from the past. This is true, so far as respects political establishments, but no farther. They brought with them a full portion of all the riches of the past, in science, in art, in morals, religion and literature.—*The Bible came with them. As it is not to be doubted, that to the free and universal reading of the Bible, is to be ascribed in that age, that men were much indebted for right views of civil liberty. The Bible is a book of faith, and a book of doctrine: but it is also a book which teaches man his own individual responsibility, his own dignity, and his equality with his fellow man.*"

THE TWO PARTIES which divide the State the party of conservation and that of innovation, are very old, and disputed the possession of the world ever since it was made. The conservative party established the reverend hierarchies and monarchies of the most ancient world. The battle of patrician and plebian, of parent State, any colony, of old usage and accommodation to new facts, of the rich and the poor, reappears in all countries and times. The war rages not only in the battle fields, in national councils and ecclesiastical synods, but agitates every man's bosom with opposing advantages every hour. On rolls the world meantime, and now one, now the other daily gets the day, and still the fight renews itself as if for the first time, under new and hot personalities.—*R. W. Emerson.*

SPEAK evil of no man is a good maxim.—Will any of our readers tell us what "evil speaking is." Does it consist in telling the truth or falsehood? Or does it consist in the manner or design of speaking?

SOMETHING SINGULAR.—*Wisconsin and Fox Rivers.*—These rivers, near Fort Winnebago on the Wisconsin, run parallel to each other, though in different directions. The distance between each is a mile and a quarter. They are simply separated by a plain or flat piece of ground, and what is more remarkable, in high water they run into each other and thus become united. Almost ever since the snow melted this spring they have been thus connected. The flat, separating them, has been covered with water to the depth of four feet—some say six—the present season, or sufficient to admit a steamboat to navigate up the Wisconsin, across the flat, and thus find its way down the Fox river into Lake Michigan at Green Bay! A canal could easily be constructed, one mile and a quarter in length which would most effectually unite the waters of the Mississippi with those of the Great Lakes.—*Iowa Hawk Eye.*

A GOOD HINT.—The celebrated Dr. Abernethy once said: I tell you honestly, what I think is the whole cause of the complicated maladies of the human frame; it is their gourmandizing, and stuffing, and stimulating the digestive organs to excess, thereby creating irritation. The state of their mind is another grand cause—the fidgeting and discontenting themselves about that which cannot be helped. Passions of all kinds—malignant passions and worldly cares pressing on the mind, disturb the central action, and do a great deal of harm.

The Markets.

CLEVELAND, July 11, 1843.

The canal receipts to day, are 16, 489 bushels Wheat, 3,711 barrels Flour, and 5,449 bushels Corn.

\$4 50 is called the price of common brands of Superfine Flour. Wheat is 93 cents and upwards. Holders of Corn are not fixed in price.—*Herald.*

BUFFALO, July 11, 1843

Flour has at last began to move, a sale of 1,350 barrels of good Indiana having been taken at \$4 50. It is thought this operation will dispel the apathy which has marked this article for several days, and be a criterion for further sales. Ohio Wheat continues to be taken at previous prices, say from \$1 to \$1 03—Farther sales of Corn at 39 cents, and one lot half a cent below that mark. There is no salt for export in market.—*Com. Adv.*

ROCHESTER, July 8, 1843.

The speculation in Flour and Wheat has subsided, and prices are becoming more steady. They have fallen to a medium which promises to be permanent. During the last week in June, \$1 18 freely given for Wheat. Flour was in good demand at \$5 50 a \$5 62. A few sales were made as high as \$5 75 and 5 88. To-day's market presents a different aspect. There is but little disposition to give more than \$1 06 for Wheat, and sales of Flour were made yesterday, (Friday) at \$4 75—falling off of at least 88 cents from prices the week previous. The tendency of the market is yet slightly downwards. Those best informed, do not however anticipate much falling off in prices as quoted this week.—*Dem.*

NEW YORK, July 7, 1843

ASHES.—Sales since our last of about 150 barrels of Pots, mostly at \$5 62 1-2, the balance at \$4 65. A few small lots of Pearls were sold at 5 25 a 5 31 1-2.

FLOUR.—We have no alteration to notice. We quote Genesee at 5 62 1-2.